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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et
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     al.,,
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                   Plaintiffs,
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                                         12 CV 5116(DLC)
               v.
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    FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE
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     AGENCY,
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                   Defendant.
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                                          New York, N.Y.
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                                          July 17, 2012
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                                          3:30 p.m.
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    Before:
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                        HON. DENISE L. COTE,
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                                          District Judge
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                             APPEARANCES
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   MORRISON & FOERSTER, LLP
16
         Attorneys for Plaintiff ResCap
16 BY: JAMIE LEVITT
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         JONATHAN C. ROTHBERG
18
18
    KASOWITZ BENSON TORRES & FRIEDMAN, LLP
19
         Attorneys for Defendant FHFA
19 BY: ANDREW GLENN
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         KANCHANA W. LEUNG
21
21
    MAYER BROWN, LLP
         Attorneys for Ally Financial, Inc. and GMAC
22
    BY: REGINALD GOEKE
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23
         MICHAEL WARE
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                   SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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              Appearances (Cont'd)
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 2
    CARPENTER LIPPS & LELAND LLP
 3 KIRKLAND & ELLIS, LLP
 3
          Attorneys for Ally Securities, LLC
     BY: JEFFREY A. LIPPS
 4
          JUDSON D. BROWN
 4
 5
 5
     SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, LLP
 6
          Attorneys for JP Morgan Chase & Co.
 6
    BY: PENNY SHANE
 7
          SHARON NELLES
 7
   CRAVATH, SWAINE & MOORE, LLP
 8
 8
          Attorneys for Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC
 9
     BY: ANDREW BOSSE
9
10 SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM, LLP
10
         Attorneys for UBS Americas, Inc.
11
     BY: JOSEPH SACCA
11
          ALEXANDER C. DRYLEWSKI
12
12 SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, LLP
13
         Attorneys for Goldman Sachs & Co.
13
     BY: W. RUDOLPH KLEYSTEUBER, IV
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               (In open court; case called)
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Residential Capital, LLC, et al.,
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      v. Federal Housing Finance Agency.
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               For ResCap.
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               MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, Jamie Levitt form Morrison &
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     Foerster on behalf of the plaintiff debtors.
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               THE COURT: Are you accompanied by someone?
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               MS. LEVITT: I am. John Rothberg also from Morrison &
 9
     Foerster.
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              THE COURT: For FHFA?
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               MR. GLENN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrew Glenn,
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     Kawowitz Benson Torres & Friedman. I am joined by Kanchana
13
      Leung.
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               THE COURT: For Ally Financial and related entities?
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               MR. WARE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Reginald Goeke
16
      and Michael Ware here for Ally Financial, Inc.
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               THE COURT: For Ally Securities?
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               MR. LIPPS: Jeff Lipps, Carpenter Lipps & Leland,
19
     together with Judson Brown of Kirkland & Ellis.
20
               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               Is there anyone from JP Morgan Chase?
22
               MS. SHANE: Yes, your Honor. Forgive us for sitting
23
      in the back Penny Shane and Sharon Nelles from Sullivan &
24
     Cromwell.
25
               THE COURT: Credit Suisse?
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                               (212) 805-0300
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4 C7h6resc MR. BOSSE: Andrew Bosse from Cravath Swaine & Moore 1 2 representing Credit Suisse. 3 THE COURT: UBS? 4 MR. SACCA: Joseph Sacca from Skadden Arps for UBS, 5 and with me is Alexander Drylewski. 6 THE COURT: For Goldman Sachs? 7 MR. KLEYSTEUBER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Rudolph 8 Kleystuber of Sullivan Cromwell. 9 THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to place their 10 appearance on the record? 11 Thank you. 12 I am going to ask counsel please if you speak this 13 afternoon to identify yourself for the record by name first so 14 that the record is clear. 15 Let me describe for the record what papers I have 16 reviewed in connection with today's proceeding. I have a 17 notice of debtors' motion to extend the automatic stay or in 18 the alternative for injunctive relief. I think that was 19 initially dated May 25th. I have a declaration from Mr. Lipps 20 that was entered on the record July 6th. I have the FHFA 21 memorandum of law in opposition to the motion to extend the 22 automatic stay. I believe that is dated June 28th. I have a 23 reply from the debtors of July 6th and I have two letters. I 24 have a letter from Morrison & Foerster of July 13th and a 25 letter from Kawowitz Benson of July 17th. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

5 C7h6resc MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, if I may interrupt. 1 2 was also a supplemental declaration for Mr. Lipps. I believe 3 it was submitted on July 10th. 4 THE COURT: I have a supplemental declaration from Mr. Lipps from July 6th. 5 6 MS. LEVITT: Yes, your Honor. Dated July 6th. THE COURT: Thank you so much. 7 8 I think there are three issues as I see it that are 9 important to address. One is the effect of the anti-injunction 10 provision of HERA, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act. The 11 other is an alternative argument pursuant to Section 105. And 12 the third issue is the extent to which particular documents 13 other than loan tapes are critical at this point of the 14 litigation pending before me, 11 CV 7010, and potentially the 15 other 15 actions identification of those documents and what 16 should be our next steps, if any, to obtain those documents. 17 I have a number of questions for the parties. I have 18 read these materials. I thought I would begin by giving you a ruling with respect to the anti-injunction provision of HERA 19 20 unless there is anybody who wishes briefly to address that 21 issue. 22 Is there anyone who wishes to add to the submissions 23 they already made on papers? 24 Hearing no one, let me give you my ruling. 25 Currently before the Court is a motion by ResCap and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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related debtor entities to enjoin FHFA from pursuing certain litigation against ResCap's non-debtor corporate affiliates, including the Ally defendants -- Ally Financial, Ally Securities, and GMACM Group.

The automatic stay provision of the bankruptcy court can be found at 11, U.S.C., section 360(a) and it generally applies for proceedings against the debtor. I will let counsel look at each of the eight provisions that have more or less relevance to the issues I need to address this afternoon, but repeatedly those provisions with respect to the automatic stay contained in the Bankruptcy Code talk about property of the estate and the claims against the debtor.

I am persuaded that the anti-injunction provision of HERA deprives this Court of jurisdiction to grant the relief that ResCap seeks. The relevant provision which can be found at 12, U.S.C., Section 4617(f) states: "Except as provided in this section or at the request of the director, no court may take any action to restrain or affect the exercise of powers or functions of the agency as a conservator or a receiver." Although, there is no appellate authority construing this section, HERS' anti-injunction provision is modeled on a nearly identical provision of the statute we refer to as FIRREA, which is relevant here, governs actions taken by the FDIC as conservator for insolvent financial institutions.

Courts of Appeals that have considered FIRREAH's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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anti-injunction provision, which is codified at 12, U.S.C., Section 1821, have concluded that it "effects a sweeping ouster of courts' power to grant equitable remedies. Freeman v. FDIC, 3 4 56 F.3d at 1399. Thus, in Freeman, the DC Circuit affirmed the 5 dismissal on jurisdictional grounds of a suit by two homeowners 6 seeking to prevent the FDIC as receiver for a failed bank from 7 foreclosing on their home. Judge Wald, writing for a unanimous 8 panel, read the anti-injunction provision broadly concluding 9 that it precluded not only an action to enjoin the FDIC from 10 prosecuting foreclosure proceedings, but also efforts to obtain 11 other equitable relief against the agency, such as rescission 12 or declaration of rights. Other courts have followed suit, 13 suggesting that a would-be plaintiff could avoid the 14 anti-injunction provision only by showing that the agency 15 action at issue was ultra vires. Gross v. Bell Sav., 974 F.2d 16 403, 407.

The Second Circuit has examined the FIRREA provision on two different occasions in Volges, 32 F.3d 50 (2d Cir 1994), the Second Circuit concluded that FIRREAH strips the district court's jurisdiction over a mortgage debtor to enjoin the Resolution Trust Corporation, a predecessor entity to the FDIC, from auctioning off the mortgages Judge Walker writing for the Court, described the anti-injunction provision as "broad and unequivocal" to the point that it precludes not only efforts to maintain the status quo but also equitable relief intended to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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remedy clear-cut violations of law. The holding was influenced not only by the statutory language, but also by the Court's observation o the "anti-injunction provision is a direct manifestation of Congress's intent to prevent courts from interfering with the RTC in the exercise of its statutory powers" as "part of a broader scheme to allow the RTC expeditiously to wind up the affairs of defunct savings and loan institutions without judicial interference." 32 F.3d at 52.

FIRREA's anti-injunction provision was also at issue In re Colonial Realty Co., 980 F.2d 125. There the Court of Appeals affirmed an order of the bankruptcy court that enjoined the FDIC, acting as receiver for several failed banks, from prosecuting an action to recover assets alleged to have been fraudulently conveyed by the debtor to certain third parties. The bankruptcy court had concluded that the fraudulent conveyance claims were the property of the bankruptcy estate and the thus subject of the automatic stay provision of the Bankruptcy Code. On appeal, the FDIC argus that the bankruptcy courts order violated FIRREA'S anti-injunction provision. The Second Circuit rejected this argument concluding that the bankruptcy court's injunction order was redundant in light of its conclusion that the claims were governed by the automatic stay and that the automatic stay itself does not violate FIRREAH's anti-injunction provision because it is statutorily, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

9 C7h6resc rather than judicially, imposed. The teaching of these cases is that HERA's 3 anti-injunction provision must be construed broadly to preclude 4 judicial action of any kind that could impair the FHFA's 5 ability to carry out its statutorily mandated function. 6 Apparently recognizing that the anti-injunction provision 7 forecloses this Court from directly enjoining FHFA from 8 pursuing litigation against Ally, ResCap's reply brief 9 relegates its injunction argument to a single page. 10 As for whether the anti-injunction provision precludes 11 an extension of the bankruptcy stay, ResCap tries to use 12 Colonial Realty to its advantage, noting that in that case 13 "neither debtors nor the bankruptcy trustee were named" in the 14 action that they bankruptcy court successfully enjoined. But 15 this argument overlooks the fact that in Colonial the 16 bankruptcy court concluded that the fraudulent conveyance 17 claims being pressed by the FDIC were themselves the property 18 of the bankruptcy estate and therefore encompassed within the automatic stay. That argument is not available to ResCap here, 19 20 as it impliedly acknowledges in arguing that the bankruptcy 21 stay must be "extended" rather than merely enforced. 22 There is no dispute that the stay that ResCap seeks 23 cannot be obtained through mere application of the statutory 24

automatic stay provided in Section 362. After all, the FHFA lawsuit is no longer proceeding against the debtors, and even SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 if it were, ResCap is requesting an extension of the stay to non-debtor -- its affiliates, the Ally entities. I am sorry. Alley entity who are defendants. Such an extension may only be obtained through a court's exercise of its equitable powers through Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code as recently. As last week, Judge Glenn extended bankruptcy stay to Ally and other RMBS litigation affecting ResCap pursuant to Section 105. Thus the anti-injunction provision in HERA bars the relief ResCap seeks here.

Despite this ruling, I am inclined also to rule in the alternative under Section 105, and I would like to ask the parties to fill in some facts here. In its 105 argument, ResCap emphasizes several points including the fact that the stay request would only govern a period of document production in the litigation pending before this Court and of course the briefing and the motion to dismiss. As I understand it a confirmation order is due before the bankruptcy court under the present schedule on October 31. So at that date theoretically the bankruptcy court would know more about what was happening with the reorganization.

ResCap makes four arguments, not all which I fully understand. The first argument has to do with the effect of collateral estoppel. Now, I don't think that argument is pressed as much in the reply papers when it was dealing solely with this litigation before me as opposed to the many other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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lawsuits that have adversary proceedings addressed before Judge Glenn, but I wanted to give ResCap an opportunity, if it wishes, to address this argument. ResCap is no longer a defendant in the litigation before me, 11 CV 7010. So I do not understand that the collateral estoppel or res judicata arguments or anything else that makes of that nature could have much weight.

It was interesting that I did not have a request by the Ally defendants to postpone a carve-out of the briefing on the motion to dismiss, which they filed last Friday. I would be happy to defer briefing on that motion to dismiss so it wouldn't have the burden of an immediate decision once its reply papers are in.

In any event, not seeing an immediate desire to further address the collateral estoppel argument, I will move on to the next one.

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, are you inviting me to give my position now? I was waiting for end. I am happy to give you our position now if you would like.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, the claims against the Ally non-debtor entities here are based on the same nucleus of facts of the claims that would be against the debtors in the bankruptcy or another proceeding in which they are parties. The liability as I understand it for the Ally defendants is SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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derivative for liability ResCap and we do believe that if this case were to proceed, first on substantive issues, there would be collateral estoppel, res judicata law of the case findings that could be determined here against the Ally parties that would necessarily implicate ResCap. That is the first point.

THE COURT: I don't understand how any court, when you are not a party to the litigation and did not have an opportunity to defend yourself or argue your position, could apply collateral estoppel against you.

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, we would certainly argue that they shouldn't; but it is a risk that we take in having this case move forward in creating case law and law of the case and collateral estoppel arguments for parties who would come against us, either in the bankruptcy or with respect to other cases.

THE COURT: Have there been any claims filed against ResCap out of the securitizations that are at issue at 11 CV 7010 as of today?

MS. LEVITT: The exact securitizations, no, but I think many of the securitizations would have the same issues and claims made against them. You are correct, your Honor, there are different securitizations.

THE COURT: So I don't find that there is any strength to this argument regarding prejudice from the doctrine of collateral estoppel. To the extent that I rule on any party's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

C7h6resc motion to dismiss and conduct an analysis that is persuasive to some other court on a related issue that is to run every day of the week.

Let's turn then to the document discovery issues. I understand that there are 21 securitizations that are involved in 11 CV 7010 and an argument that those 21 securitizations involve 105,000 mortgaged loan files.

Some basic questions so I understand this argument better: Are there 105,000 mortgaged loan files in these 21 securitizations for what we call the supporting loan groups? MR. GLENN: Yes, your Honor. There are 105,000 loans at issue in the 21 securitizations.

THE COURT: FHFA. Sometimes the securitizations included several tranches and the FHFA did not participate in each tranche. Therefore, those tranches in which the FHFA participated are called the supporting loan group files. Is the 105,000 figure for the supporting loan groups or for the tranches or the securitizations whether or not the FHFA participated?

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, I defer to counsel who have been more closely involved in the underlying matter. My understanding is that 105,000 loans are at issue in the FHFA CASE.

MR. LIPPS: Your Honor, if I understand what you are asking, you are asking whether or not FHFA's tranche that it SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

C7h6resc bought is supported by the 105,000 loans. I think that the 2 105,000 is the entire loan pool in each of those 3 securitizations. So I don't think it is slivered the way 4 you've just indicated. So there will be fewer loans properly 5 supporting the loan groups where FHFA invested. 6 THE COURT: So some subset of the 105,000 will form 7 the supporting loan groups for the litigation in 11 CV 7010 and 8 we don't know what percentage that is? 9 MR. LIPPS: I think that is right, your Honor. 10 don't know what percentage it is and I think the 105,000 was 11 the entire of all tranches for each of those securitizations. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 Next question: Are the loan files electronically 14 available, or are they only available in paper form? 15 MS. LEVITT: I am going to defer to Mr. Lipps because 16 I don't want to misspeak before the Court. 17 MR. LIPPS: Your Honor, there are some combination of 18 that. The practices of RFC had some loan files being scanned. And when I say "loan file," it is not the entire loan file. It 19 20 maybe the legal file, as opposed to the credit file. So there 21 are some loan files that are completely available in all 22 information in electronic form. There are some loan files that 23 are available in partial electronic and partial paper. And 24 then this are many, many, many loan files out of the 105,000 25 that would be in paper file and offsite storage facilities SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area.

THE COURT: There is argument by counsel in their papers about a stocking horse agreement and I am not sure that I understand the impact of the Ally Financial stocking horse agreement on any of this litigation. It is my understanding that pursuant to that agreement, Ally Financial may be buying the legacy portfolio, which would contain the loans at issue in 11 CV 7010, but whether it does or doesn't make that purchase, I am not sure how that is supposed to impact our analysis.

Is there anyone who wishes to speak to that?

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, only to say that our position is there is no relevance to that stocking horse bid. First of all, it is unclear who will end up being the successful purchaser of the legacy files. Also, my understanding is Judge Glenn found that had no relevance to this analysis.

THE COURT: That is Ms. Levitt again.

MS. LEVITT: Yes. I apologize, your Honor.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, if I may, Judson Brown of Kirkland & Ellis. So the record is straight, your Honor, Ally Financial, had been the stocking horse bidder for that legacy portfolio; but as I understand it, the bankruptcy proceedings at Ally Financial isn't currently the stocking horse bidder.

MS. LEVITT: That's correct, your Honor. There is another potential purchaser is the stocking horse, but we don't know how that will turn out.

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 THE COURT: There is another question that I had. The loan files -- and we don't know the number, but it is a knowable number, something less than 105,000 apparently -- are you going to be essential to the prosecution of the litigation in 11 CV 7010. It is my judgment that they are also essential to the prosecution of the 16 cases before me for reasons I discussed in last week's telephone call because there are seven non-affiliate defendants who are in 11 CV 7010 and one or more of the remaining 15 actions and the 16 actions are moving forward in a coordinated fashion with an understanding -- well, it is hope that through coordinated discovery, there will be efficiencies for the party and ultimately savings for all concerned.

The first parties to be deposed beginning in January are FHFA, which would need access to all the documentation that was important, certainly at a minimum the loan files, and UBS who is a defendant in 11 7010 and three other cases before me and a case in California that is related. So those depositions will begin in January.

It is my understanding, and nobody has argued to me the contrary, that when a debtor is in bankruptcy proceedings, it is not immune from discovery and whether it is in bankruptcy or emerges some day from bankruptcy with its assets, in this instance the loan files retained by it or some other entity, whoever has those loan files is going to have to produce them.

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Therefore, in the restructuring process or the reorganization process that is ongoing before the bankruptcy court, I would understand that all the parties, including any potential bidders for assets, would be evaluating the burdens of participating in the inevitable discovery.

Now, Mr. Lipps in his affidavits has describe some of the costs associated with the production of material. He has a figure that on average it takes \$25 per file to produce a loan file. I assume that number is influenced by how many of the documents or loan files are entirely electronic and how many are composite and how many arn't electronic at all. Again, we don't know the number of loan files in our supporting loan books here.

So it seems to me that when it comes down to the arguments with respect to indemnification for defense costs or wasting insurance policies that those arguments have to be weighed in the context of understanding that this discovery is going to occur and there will be a cost to participation in this discovery and that the cost is affecting the economics of the restructuring, whether or not the documents are produced today or in the future.

Ms. Levitt.

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, there are two things that I need to address with respect to your Honor's question or position. One, it is our understanding that the debtors will SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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not be required to do discovery during the bankruptcy due to the automatic stay. I know your Honor has directed the FHFA to Judge Glenn to determine that; but from statements he has made in the hearings, I don't believe he will allow discovery to be taken from the debtor. So if the documents are in their possession, custody and control with respect to the loan case as we contend, then that discovery will be stayed by the automatic stay.

THE COURT: Well, the automatic stay does not require that there be no discovery of a debtor. That is a separate issue, a separate legal doctrine. And whether or not someone is in bankruptcy, a bankruptcy court may or may not -- and I will address this later with respect to the standard -- permit them to produce discovery materials. But the automatic stay under the bankruptcy statute does not prevent by itself discovery being taken of a debtor in third party litigation.

MS. LEVITT: You are, correct, your Honor. My point was based on his ruling in the Western and Southern case and what he said on record, our belief is because Judge Glenn extended the stay to third-party, to non-debtor affiliates in that case and based on reasoning for it, which in large part was the discovery burdens, the cost of the estate and its creditors through indemnification, through the wasting insurance policy and then the enormous costs on the time and focus of the employee of the debtor who need to be focused on SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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these very important asset sales and on the restructuring for the benefit of the estate that we don't beleive Judge Glenn is going to order discovery. Putting that aside those were the factors that the Court looked at, which are the same that we're asking the Court to look at here, which is the very short discovery stay we're asking for here, perhaps three months -
THE COURT: I don't think you are responding to my

THE COURT: I don't think you are responding to my question, and I am sorry if I wasn't clear enough, and I did read Judge Glenn's ruling. Thank you, counsel, for submitting it to me.

My question is different. ResCap has the loan files. They are going to have to be produced some day. There is going to be a cost associated with the production of those loan files, whether it is today or next year. Isn't that cost of production already part of the financial analysis in the restructuring events before the bankruptcy court?

MS. LEVITT: Your Honor, I am a little bit out of my depth here in terms what is at issue in the bankruptcy. I don't beleive, and I could be wrong here, that the bankruptcy and the district creditors are taking into account the costs of this third-party discovery and the indemnification obligations, I don't know that, your Honor. What I can tell you is from the bankruptcy court's perspective anything that will disrupt or delay consummation of the plan and the employee's focus on getting that plan done as opposed to dealing with

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extraordinarily burdensome discovery in another case, as well as the time to prepare for depositions or whatever might occur, that I believe the bankruptcy court would find that to be not a good use of resources both monetary and time. It will have an effect on the ultimate recovery to creditors. But, your Honor, I apologize that I cannot tell you how that factors in at this point other than to repeat what I think was probably not responsive but which is that this short delay while on the flip side allowing debtors to consummate this reorganization, we submit is reasonable in terms of the overall management of this case.

THE COURT: Mr. Glenn, I am focusing now on the loan tapes and the loan files. Is there anything immediately critical in terms of discovery from ResCap beyond those two items?

 $\,$ MR. GLENN: I am going to defer to Ms. Leung on that point who is handling the.

MS. LEUNG: First of all, I think that it is difficult for us to answer that question because we don't have any transparency into what Ally has versus what the debtors have. Your Honor has seen the objections that have been interposed by Ally Financial and Ally Securities for document requests. I think it was one of the exhibits to the motion where they object to the document requests on the grounds that it is in the possession of debtors or its property estate subject to the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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automatic stat. We don't really have transparency into that and so it is difficult for us to when we're talking to them to know in terms of should they be searching the custodial files for ResCap or should they be searching the files or e-mails of employees of ResCap. We're not really sure because we don't have any, like I said, transparency or window into Ally and ResCap.

So one solution might be to have a 30(b)(6) deposition so that we can get that clarity in terms of what does Ally have versus what does the debtors have, how much access does Ally have over ResCap's files. As you know it is our position that Ally does have access to all of ResCap's and the debtor's files and personnel by virtue of, among other things, the shared services agreement. We think that is a relevant legal question, not whether the debtors have title to certain documents but whether they have access to it. We do need other types of documents, but it is difficult for us to say that it is in the possession of the debtors and we need it right now because we don't know what one entity possesses versus what another entity possesses. That is the first point.

I know your Honor didn't ask this, but I do want to address the issue of the loan files, because that has come up in terms of how burdensome the discovery is going to be. At the outset plaintiff has always been willing to talk to Ally and all the other defendants about limiting the burden of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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 producing loan files. That was the purpose of trying to get out our sample protocols early and try to limit the universe of loan files that would have to be produced. That is still a conversation that we're willing to have with Ally and the debtors in terms of minimizing the number of loan files that we need to reproduce and the burden to them, whether there are other ways we can reduce burden by, for example, getting copies of what is already being produced in the bankruptcy litigation that might overlap with the discovery that we're looking for. So we're certainly open to having that conversation with the debtors and with Ally and Ally Securities.

So I can't point to anything immediately besides the loan tapes and the loan files that we need that would be in the possession of debtors, but I would like to reserve on that because like I said we just don't know enough.

THE COURT: I am not going to give you a ruling on the shared services agreement argument until there has been an application to Judge Glenn for production of documents, and it has not been fruitful to make that application.

So I don't have an answer on the question that I posed, which stems from this fact: Whether or not ResCap is a defendant in any litigation, it is holding in its physical possession documents which are critical to litigation and they include at least the loan files. There will be a cost in production of those loan files. There will be a cost of being SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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a witness in the various lawsuits that have arisen out of ResCap's business, whether it is a defendant or not in those litigations. That is known. That is not unknown. Everyone knows that ResCap or any restructured entity is going to have some litigation to deal with in the future, whether it is a defendant or not, because it possesses critical documents.

So it seems to me the arguments about the wasting insurance policies and even the indemnification arguments, indemnification for defense costs are impacted, both of those arguments, by that financial reality.

So I have already ruled that the stay cannot be extended because of the anti-injunction bar to the defendants. I personally don't find the Section 105 analysis very strong either. I don't need to reach it because I wouldn't have jurisdiction to extend the stay, but I don't find that ResCap has made a strong enough showing even if it were within my jurisdiction to consider the Section 105 argument.

The critical thing that has to happen right now, and it is important that it happen right now, is production of the loan tapes and the loan files. I don't see that there is any risk of prejudice to a debtor on collateral estoppel or res judicata grounds. The cost is hard to quantify now because we don't know how many loans are part of the supporting loan groups. We don't know how many of those loans are electronically available, but that is an expense that is going SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to have to be borne at some point no matter what. It is not an expense that is going away.

I don't think production of either the loan files or the loan tapes is something that is going to involve management of ResCap. These are ministerial duties, clerical duties to gather these documents. I don't see how they would be interfering in any way with the involvement of management in making judgments or negotiating a restructuring.

I want FHFA to go in the first instance to Judge Glenn. I have already told you to do that with respect to the loan tapes. I want you to do that with respect to the loan files as well. I have read his decision of July 10th with respect to Western and Southern Life Insurance and I think that decision is quite distinguishable and not terribly predictive of what is going to happen with your application here.

In the Ohio case, the Western and Southern Life Insurance case, as I understand it there were five securitizations that were at issue out of about 61 or so. Here every securitization in this lawsuit is at issue and cannot proceed without production of the loan files and the loan tapes. Here there are seven non-affiliated defendants against whom this litigation will continue no matter what happens with ResCap, and it is not a defendant, or the Ally defendants.

It is important that document discovery proceed quickly so that counsel and their experts have an opportunity SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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to review the documents and prepare for the January depositions. As I mentioned, the FHFA and UBS depositions begin in January and both are parties to 11 CV 7010.

I notice with some interest the discussion the page 133 of the transcript of Judge Glenn's decision in which he pointed out that when the parties hold an indirect direct claim against a non-debtor for violating the federal securities laws, there is no compelling basis by which a court must extend the automatic stay. There are claims here, direct claims, against Ally and the Ally entities. I also emphasize the point I have already made that these documents are going to have to be produced and knowledge of that expense will affect the organization whether or not that expense is incurred today or later.

I have no showing that there is any significant participation of any individual critical to the reorganization in the production of the loan files or the loan tapes. Again, we're talking about a period in which the only thing that has happened is production of documents. I want to underscore that this issue isn't confined to the impact production of these critical documents will have just on 11 CV 7010. That is one of 16 cases before me. The seven non-Ally underwriter defendants are involved in a number of lawsuits. It is important that there be access to these entities, to all the loan files that there being sued upon so that their witnesses SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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can be prepared with respect to the entire universe of issues that they are going to face and that depositions occur just once. The depositions will begin in January. It is too late to wait to produce those documents until later this fall.

With respect to the law about discovery of a debtor, during the bankruptcy process, of course this is something that the Ninth Circuit has spoken of in the Miller case, 262 BR 4909, as the Ninth Circuit noted at page 505, information is information, and when it is in the possession of a debtor, it is discoverable. More recently Judge Dolinger permitted depositions to occur of a debtor's employees in the Signature Bank case, 2008 WL 4126248, noting that the automatic litigation stay in Section 362 does not prevent discovery in a current lawsuit even if the depositions in question unearth information that may be relevant to the bank's state claims against a debtor.

I know the parties are familiar with the Johns Manville case from 1984, which can be found in 40 BR 219. But even there the test is, as articulated in that court, one of significant interference with a debtor's reorganization efforts. For all the reasons I have already described, I don't think that the limited production of loan tapes and loan files can meet that test, but I want FHFA to go to Judge Glenn in the first instance and if need be you can come back to me. If you need a 30(b)(6) deposition of Ally, go ahead and schedule it.

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      Take it next week if you need. Time's a wastin. We need to
 2
      get all the critical documents produced so that they can be
      analyzed before depositions begin in January.
 3
 4
              Ms. Levitt, is there anything you wish to add?
 5
               MS. LEVITT: No, your Honor. Thank you.
               THE COURT: Mr. Glenn?
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 7
              MR. GLENN: Just by way of update, your Honor. We're
 8
     filing the motion for Judge Glenn today. That motion will
 9
     include only the loan tapes consistent with the last court
10
      conference. We'll supplement that motion to include the loan
11
      files hopefully with and next 24 to 48 hours.
12
               THE COURT: Thank you.
13
              MR. GLENN: Thank you.
               THE COURT: Is it Mr. Goeke?
14
              MR. GOEKE: Yes, your Honor. Nothing further.
15
16
               THE COURT: Mr. Lipps.
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               MR. LIPPS: Nothing further, your Honor.
18
               THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to add anything or
19
     be heard?
20
              Not hearing anyone, thank you so much.
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